THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1840. | NO. XXXVI, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1036.)

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or harassed by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of [illegible] anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully afflict the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every prestige of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, scn'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Roger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

TERMS
OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue ONE MONTH before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

MUSINGS.

BY MRS. SARAH JANE HALE.

I [illegible] of the rich man pass,
[illegible] his morning prayer is said;
He [illegible] for health and length of days,
And [illegible] he pray for daily bread!"

When by his door in [illegible] meek,
He sees [illegible] stand,
With sunken [illegible] and care-worn cheek,
To beg [illegible] from his hand;

And when he tells his piteous tale
Of sickly wife And children small,
Of rents that rise, and crops that fail,
And troubles that the poor befall;

I wonder if the rich man's thought
Mounts [illegible] to Heaven,
In gratitude that happiness,
By Providence to him is given!

And does his heart exult to know
That [illegible] Heaven, hath power to give
To strengthen weakness, soften woe,
And bid hope's dying lamp revive!

And when around his gladsome hearth,
A troop of friends the rich man greet,
And songs of joy and smiles of mirth
Add grace to flattery's homage sweet;

I wonder if his fancy sees
A vision of those wretched homes,
Where want is wrestling with disease,
And scarce a ray of comfort comes!

O, world! how strange thy lots are given;
Life's aim how rarely understood!
And men how far estranged from Heaven,
If Heaven required a brotherhood.

A Parson's Tougher.—Old Parson M., of—— Worcester county, used sometimes to be absent on a missionary tour. Once on a time, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and wishing to wake them up, he broke off in the midst of his sermon, and began to tell them what wonderful things he had seen in York State; among other wonders, he said he had seen monstrous great musquitoes—so large, that many of them would weigh a pound!—The people were by this time wide awake. "Yes," continued Parson M., "and moreover they are often known to climb up on the trees and bark!"

The next day, one of the Deacons called upon him, telling him that many of the brethren were much scandalized at the big stories he told the day before. "What stories?" says Parson M. "Why sir, you said that the musquitoes in York State were so large, that many of them would weigh a pound!" "Well," rejoined the minister, "I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound." "But," continues the Deacon, "you also said they would climb up on the trees and bark!" "Well sir," says Parson M. "as to their climbing up on the trees, I have seen them do that—haven't you, Deacon?" "O yes." "Well, how could they climb on the trees and not climb on the bark?" The Deacon was of course nonplussed.

The Hartford Times tells the following anecdote of the Connecticut Legislature:

A certain city member, whose vanity has heretofore led him into various parts of the county and State, to make a display of "barrel eloquence," was so frequently upon his feet to utter some pointless remark in a pompous manner, as at length to nauseate the stomachs of his own party. The usual preface to his "strong lungs with a weak brain," was a declaimer of every thing but common sense, and a no less arrogant claim to the possession of that enviable faculty. "I do claim to be a man of common sense, Mr. Speaker," had been so often repeated, and followed by the immediate proof of the want of it, that a wag of his own party declared that he would take the sense of the House upon it, if the gentleman from Hartford persisted in so unfounded a claim. Accordingly, when the standing preface was again repeated, "I do claim to be a man of common sense, Mr. Speaker," the reply was immediately heard, "Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on that question."

A Surgical Operation.—The lower Maxmilla or Jaw, supplied by Dr. Coredon of this City.—The patient, Mr. John Skinner, of Buffalo, New York, a carpenter on the steamboat Daniel Webster, while at work repairing the pump, the engine unexpectedly was put in motion—the piston rod, in its upward motion, struck him with such violence as to fracture the jaw, and throw the head with all the six front teeth on the deck, leaving about an inch of the condyles on each side. The integuments were seperated and thrown back, and the new jaw directly fitted to the condyles. Little blood was lost in the operation. Only two arteries, the facial and lingual, were divided—a small one near the angle of the jaw was tied. The integuments were brought together and secured by adhesive straps. The patient recovered with little deformity. This is the first operation of the kind on record, and the English and French Medical Journals have noticed it favorably.—*Louisville Gazette.*

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed the Indiana House of Representatives on the 9th January, by a large majority.—*Am. Statesman.*

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH.

SPEECH

Of the Hon. Harvy M. Watterson, of Tennessee, on the subject of Abolition Petitions, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 16, 1840.

MR. SPEAKER: Differing as I do from a portion of my colleagues upon this subject, I feel that it is my duty to state some of the reasons which influence my course. I did hope, sir, that on the exciting and important question now under consideration, it would be my good fortune to battle, arm to arm and shoulder to shoulder, with all the Representatives from Tennessee. It is to me a source of deep mortification that any Southern man should hesitate a moment in regard to the proper disposition of Abolition petitions, much less pursue a course which, in my judgment, is playing into the hands of those miserable fanatics.—The resolutions offered by a gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. CHINN,] proposing to receive and refer to a committee all memorials and petitions relating to the abolition of slavery in this District, in the Territories, or in the States, concedes every thing the Abolitionists are contending for at this time, and I must be permitted to express my great astonishment at the source from which it originated. Coming as he does from one of the largest slave holding States in the Union, I regard the move as extremely unfortunate; but not more so than the zealous and able support which it has received from some of my colleagues and others of the same political party, who hail from the South. Sir, are not the votes of every Abolitionist in the House recorded upon the journal in favor of suspending the rule for the purpose adopting it? Did not the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS] when a similar proposition was [illegible] by one of my colleagues, [Mr BELL,] [illegible] place and declare that *it was all he desired*? Well do the Abolitionists know that the [illegible] of universal emancipation cannot be reached, but by degrees—that the ramparts of the Constitution cannot be torn down in a day nor a week; and that if they can gain a single point at a time, they may ultimately succeed in eradicating slavery, not in the District of Columbia alone, but in the several States—and at the same time sunder the cords that bind together this glorious Union. Sir, I would rather these conspirators against the perpetuity of this Republic, and the rights and tranquility of its citizens should prate about grievances, which, if they exist at all, cannot effect them, to the end of time, than to acknowledge, by my vote, that I am bound to receive, refer, and treat with common respect their petitions, which ask me to violate the Constitution of my country, which I have solemnly sworn to support. If we are to have peace upon such terms only, I, for one, am against peace. But have we so soon forgotten the past? Does not every gentleman upon this floor recollect, that the *same* argument was used in 1836, in favor of the reference of these petitions to a committee—that then, as now, it was contended that such reference would be the most effectual mode of tranquilizing the public mind, and staying all further agitation of the subject on the part of the Abolitionists? Under this delusive hope, such a committee was raised, on the motion of a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pinckney.] That committee went to work, and made an able report against the prayer of the petitioners, and what was the effect? Was the voice of Abolition hushed? Did they insulting and infamous petitions cease to pour into this House? Were the rights and feelings of the South any more respected? Let your journals for the last three years answer. Session after session are we called upon to repel their assaults against our domestic institutions, our homes, and our firesides. Instead of allaying, as it was alleged would be the case, it has increased their exertions. Shall we, then, resort to an experiment, which has already so signally failed? To do so would be nothing but downright madness. Better, far better, to stand firm like men, and give way on no part of the ground. If we once commence retreating, they will never cease their demands, until they have accomplished their unhallowed purposes. But the Abolitionists and their apologists contend that to refuse acting on these petitions is a violation of that article in the Constitution, which prohibits Congress from passing any law abridging the "right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This I deny. Have we passed any law, or are we called upon to pass any law, abridging this right? Surely not. The people are at liberty to "peaceably assemble" at any time, and to petition upon any subject; but when it is presented here by an honorable member, by the rules of the House which we have adopted for our government, *he has to state its contents*: and after hearing such statement, are we not prepared to say whether it is of such a character as would justify us in *rejecting* it at once? By way of illustration, suppose the fanatics of Massachusetts, or any other State, should take it into their heads to send petitions to the Legislature of Tennessee, asking them to pass a law authorizing and empowering our slaves to cut all our throats by a given time, would it be a denial of the right of petition not to receive and refer them? Again: suppose the hot-headed Southerners, believing that the venerable ex-President, who sits across the way, was most essentially deranged upon the subject of slavery, and that by his course in this House their lives and their property were endangered, should ask Congress to enact a law, sending him to some *place* of confinement the remainder of a long and eventful life, would not the gentleman himself admit, that this would be an abuse of the right of petition; or in other words, that we would not be bound to receive and consider it? Gentlemen declare if we will only receive and refer Abolition petitions it is all they wish; the House can then put the "broad seal," of condemnation upon them as soon as they please. Such declarations resolve themselves into this: that to refuse to receive and refer their petitions, is a gross insult; but the moment after reception and and reference, we may commit them to the flames, without offence! Most logical and happy thought, truly! But I am not willing to trust them. Let us mark our indignation at the objects they have in view, by a prompt and decisive vote at the threshold. Let us say to them that we have no power to legislate on the subject; and if we had, it could not be exercised without tearing down the fairest fabric that human wisdom ever reared, and spreading havoc and ruin, where there is now peace and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, by refusing to receive these petitions after we have heard their contents stated by the introducer, or by laying them on the table without any further action upon them, we avoid debate on this distracting subject. Sir, every debate here may kindle the fires of insurrection in the South. Let me ask how can debate be prevented, if we receive and refer them to a committee? The moment that reference is made, a member rises in his place, holds up a resolution in his hands, and demands its adoption. What is it? It is a resolution *instructing* the committee to report in *favor* of the prayer of the Abolitionists. He has the floor; no other member can get it in order to move the previous question; and he proceeds for hours, if not days to plead the cause of these incendiaries. Every word he utters, through the secret agency of the Abolitionists, finds its way to the ears of the slave population of the South, and may excite them to rebellion and massacre.—But, sir, suppose you succeed in applying the previous question at the close of this speech; cannot another member, and another, and so on, until the whole number is exhausted, bring forward resolutions of the like kind, and in that way keep up an everlasting debate in this House, and an everlasting disturbance out of it? This must be the inevitable result of receiving and referring such papers to a committee. Unlike my two colleagues, [Messrs. GRANGER and BELL,] I never can consent to such a disposition and reference. It must lead to interminable discussion; and discussion here, I fear, will lead to the most direful consequences.

The gentleman from the city of New York, [Mr. MONROE] has declared that the battle of Abolitionism must be fought at the North. Must be fought at the North, and by whom, sir? The political party (Whig) to which he is attached? If so, I have solemn [illegible] that our rights will be in peculiar [illegible]!

Sir, were they fighting the battles of the South, when they were [illegible] a notorious Abolitionist [Mr Bradish] for Lieutenant Governor of New York, when they gave him about nineteen thousand votes in the city and near one hundred and fifty thousand in the State? Were they fighting the battles of the South when they were rallying around the black standard of an Abolitionist for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1831? I mean Joseph Ritner, who received the full Whig vote in that State; and will any member present deny it? If so, let him speak. I hold in my hand a message which he delivered to the Legislature, December 1836, and would ask leave to read a short extract from it. After speaking of the base "bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery," he said:

"Opposition to the admission into the Union of new slave holding States [illegible] *opposition to slavery in the district of Columbia*, the very hearth and abode of the national honor, have ever been and are the cherished doctrines of our state. Let us, fellow citizens, stand by and maintain them unshrinkingly and fearlessly."

Here are "cherished" Abolition "doctrines" for you! Mark, sir, the voice of the ballot boxes in tones of thunder declared, that this message contained foul slander upon the sound Republican principles of Pennsylvania. Ritnerism and Abolitionism were overthrown, and the banner of Democracy again waved its broad folds over that ancient Commonwealth.

Were they fighting the battles of the South at the late Harrisburg Convention, when they nominated a candidate for the Presidency who is in favor of appropriating the surplus revenue to the emancipation of slaves? Only hear him:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the *cause of emancipation*, I answer, that it has long been an object *near my heart*, to *see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.*"

Were they fighting the battles of the South when they elected abolitionists Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Vermont? Sir, I regret to say, that I have seen the names of these men trumpeted even in my own State, by the Whig newspapers, as a whig victory. "Vermont erect!" "Vermont over true to her principles!" and like joyful exclamations have frequently graced their columns, on hearing of a whig abolition triumph in that State. Heaven save Democracy from all such triumphs!

In the State of Ohio, I understand, there was a line of abolitionists from the Ohio River to the Lakes, who aided the slaves of Kentucky to escape into Canada. So [illegible] were the complaints on this score, that the Legislature of Kentucky sent commissioners to the Legislature of Ohio, asking them to pass a law punishing in future all such kidnappers. Accordingly, such a law was promptly enacted, in conformity with the wishes of Kentucky and the principles of common honesty. I believe it was termed the "Fugitive Act." But mark ye: in the House of Representatives there were twenty-three votes against the bill, *all of whom were whigs*, "good and true." In the Senate, fourteen votes were cast against it, and *not a Democrat was of the number*. Now, I would ask if these thirty-seven whigs were fighting the battles of the South?

Were the Whig party fighting the battles of the South, when they were passing, and endeavoring to pass, Abolition resolutions in the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and several other States?

Was the present Whig Governor of Connecticut fighting the battles of the South, when in his very first message he thundered his denunciations against Southern institutions?

Was his Whig Excellency, Governor Seward, of New York, fighting the battles of the South when he recently refused the demand of the Governor of Virginia for three fugitives from justice, charged with having "stolen and carried away from the State of Virginia a negro slave, the property of a citizen of the borough of Norfolk?"—Was he afraid of offending his Abolition friends, who published a circular immediately before the New York election, in 1838, to the "Anti-slavery electors" of that State, urging them to cast their votes for him and against Governor Marcy, the Democratic candidate? Here it is. Let the South make their own comments.

CIRCULAR

To the Anti-Slavery Electors of the State of N. York.

We ask the privilege of brethren to set forth briefly, but frankly, the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for William H. Seward for Governor.

1. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, on the floor of Congress, nobly vindicates the inestimable right of petition, and as nobly asserts the freedom of debate; of the party, also, that sustain John Q. Adams and William Slade; of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant.

2. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, in our last Legislature, passed resolutions *against* the admission of Texas into the Union; against Patton's gag resolutions; *in favor* of the right of petition; and *in favor* of granting trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Instead of the denunciations and revilings with which our petitions were treated in years past—instead of threatening us with penal enactments, *the Whigs* received and treated petitions and remonstrances with that respect and comity due to their constituents.

3. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Governor Marcy, who, in his message to the Legislature, has manifested, in sentiment and sympathy, the bitterest hostility to our cause; and who, as the presiding officer of a public meeting, while he was Governor of the State, recommended the passage of laws authorizing a violation of the mails, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth.

If the re-election of Gov. Marcy would go very far towards the re-election of Martin Van Buren, whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of human liberty.

5. And, finally, because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of a State Treasury, a National Bank, or the currency, of minor importance, compared with the great subject of *human liberty*; and believing that the election of Mr. Seward, and the defeat of Governor Marcy, will best promote the great cause of *universal emancipation*, we shall vote for him ourselves, and recommend our Abolition friends to do the same.

We are, respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

JEFFERSON RANKIN,
Pres't. Albany Young Men's Anti-slavery Society.
CALVIN PEPPER, jr.
Vice President.
JOHN WILSON,
Corresponding Secretary.
H. CARPENTER,
Vice President.
WILLIAM GIBSON,
One of the Executive Committee Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
NORMAN FRANCIS,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.

S. A. HASTINGS, A. MCCLURE, J. MCCLURE, FORDYCE SYLVESTER, JAMES E. MCCLURE, S. B. HALL, CHARLES B. BOSTON, PETER M. MCELROY, DAVID MARTIN, F. T. RICE, S. V. R. WATSON.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the journal of the House of Representatives for the last session of Congress, and will show by the yeas and nays how certain members voted upon a resolution, against the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, with a view to its abolition in the States. But, before I proceed, I would make a single remark in regard to the author of these resolutions, [Mr. ATHERTON, of New Hampshire.] His course has been denounced by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. GRANGER,] who charged him with being influenced alone by the struggles of party and party drill. Sir, judging his motives from his acts, he was governed by a much higher consideration—a desire to stand true to the Constitution, though he might fall in the conflict. Instead of meriting the censure, he deserves the gratitude of the whole country. In the name, and on behalf of my constituents, I tender him my heartfelt thanks.—Would to Heaven we had more such men from the North.

I find, upon examination, that fifty-two Representatives voted against the second of the following resolutions. I shall read them both, because the latter refers to the first:

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories as a means, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into a confederacy.

Resolved therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, *with the views aforesaid*, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

Out of the fifty-two votes that were given against the last resolution, forty-eight were Whigs, embracing nearly the entire Whig strength from the non-slaveholding States in this House at that time. I give their names, and the States which they respectively represented:

Massachusetts Whigs.—John Quincy Adams, Nathaniel B. Borden, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Caleb Cushing, Richard Fletcher, George Grinnell, jr., William S. Hastings, Levi Lincoln, John Reed, and Leverett Saltonstall.

Pennsylvania Whigs.—Edward Darlington, Edward Davies, Thomas Henry, Thomas M. T. McKennan, Charles Naylor, and David Potts, jr.

Vermont Whigs.—Heman Allen, Horace Everett, Hiland Hall, and William Slade.

New York Whigs.—John Edwards, (Con.) Millard Filmore, Henry A. Foster, (Con.) Abraham P. Grant, (Con.) Richard P. Marvin, Charles F. Mitchell, Luther C. Peck, David Russell, Mark H. Sibley, Timothy Childs, and Harvey Putnam.

Ohio Whigs.—James Alexander, jr., Joshua R. Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Sampson Mason, and Calvary Morris.

New Jersey Whigs.—John B. Ayerigg, William Halsted, John P. B. Maxwell, and Charles C. Stratton.

Indiana Whigs.—George H. Dunn, William Herod, and James Rariden.

Maine Whigs. George Evans, Joseph C. Noyes, and Edward Robinson.

Rhode Island Whigs.—Robert B. Cranston, and Joseph L. Tillinghast.

Might I not, Mr. Speaker, again ask the gentleman from New York, if these Whig leaders were fighting the battles of the South, when they were declaring by their votes as I have shown, that they believe Congress has the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District and in the Territories, to the end that it may be overthrown in the several States? Sir, should ever the practical administration of the Government unfortunately get into the hands of men holding to such principles, I awfully fear that the days of this Republic are numbered.

Mr. Speaker, it is certainly an alarming state of affairs, if it has become necessary for one of the

great political parties so favor the views of the Abolitionists to any extent, in order to receive their aid in the election of a President. I would hope it is not so. But when I reflect upon the causes which operated in favor of the Harrisburg nomination, I must confess that I am not without my doubts. It is a fact which cannot be successfully denied, that had it not been for the influence of the Abolitionists, another distinguished gentleman (Mr. Clay) would have been the Whig candidate for the next presidency. Let it be borne in mind, let it never be forgotten, that Gen. Harrison did not receive a single vote in the Harrisburg Convention from a slaveholding State; and is it not marvelous, that, while every Southern delegate in the Harrisburg Convention opposed the nomination of Harrison, now, when it is known his nomination was effected by the influence of Abolitionism, against the will of the South, the whole Southern Federal delegation in Congress have embraced him as their candidate? When the nomination reached New York, what joy pervaded the ranks of the Abolitionists! The Emancipator could not restrain its feelings. It sounded this note of triumph in the excess of its rhapsody:

"*The Harrisburg Convention.*—Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is laid upon the shelf; and no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the Anti-slavery feelings of the North which has done it, in connection with his own ostentatious and infamous pro slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for a great Anti-slavery victory! A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of hitherto undoubted popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this Republic on account of his devotion to slavery. Set up a monument of progress there. Let the winds tell the tale. Let the slaveholders hear the news. Let foreign nations hear it. Let O'Connell hear it. Let the slaves hear it. A slaveholder measurably for the Presidency of the United States. The reign of slaveocracy is hastening to a close. The rejection of Henry Clay by the Whig Convention, taken in connection with all the circumstances, is one of the heaviest blows the monster slavery has received in this country."

Such was the language of a leading Abolition paper, published in the city of New York. But I have more evidence, of the same character, showing the manner in which Harrison's nomination was received by the Abolitionists. The Boston Liberator, edited by the notorious and infamous Garrison, came out with a similar article. Hear him:

"*Nomination of Gen. Harrison.*—The National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 6th instant, nominated William Henry Harrison for the office of President of the United States. On the first and second ballot, the vote stood for Henry Clay, 103; for Harrison, 91; for Winfield Scott, 57. On the third ballot, the vote was for Harrison, 148; for Clay, 90; for Scott, 16. *All the slave States voted for Clay.* We regard this as another important sign of the times—*as a signal defeat of the slaveholding power in this country.* Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. *We have faith to believe that no slaveholder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this Republic.*"

Sir, if it were necessary, I could introduce evidence upon evidence, proving to a demonstration that Abolitionism done the *work* at Harrisburg; that Henry Clay was "laid upon the shelf," in consequence of Anti Abolition sentiments which he avowed in a speech during the last session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I rejoice, that whilst that dark cloud of Abolitionism is hanging over the country, that we have a pilot at the helm of State, whose views are so sound upon the subject that he has been denounced upon this floor and elsewhere, as a "Northern man with Southern principles?"—by which I presume is meant that he is a Northern man, with Republican principles. If so, I yield to the justness of the denunciation.

Sir, I assert that no man can be a Republican and an Abolitionist. The two terms are totally inconsistent, as much so as those of Democrat and Federalist. Gentlemen may specify a scattering Abolitionist, here and there, who occasionally co-operate with the Democratic party, from local causes, but all his principles, feelings, and sympathies incline him towards the Opposition. Moreover, the Democrats, as a party, have repudiated the doctrine of the Abolitionists. Look at the inaugural of the President, who stands pledged to veto any bill interfering with slavery in this District.—Look at the address of the Democratic members of Congress to the people of the United States.—Look at their votes in the various State Legislatures. Look at their resolves in their conventions, and in their primary meetings, and you will find abundant evidence of the truth of this assertion.—Well did Mr. Jefferson remark, that the "Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South." Sir, I am proud of that alliance. We fight in one common cause, and under one common banner. That cause is the Constitution of our country. That banner the same, which has so proudly waved over the Republican party from the foundation of this Government.

APPENDIX AND PROOF.

In Mr. Stanly's reply to Mr. Watterson, he read a publication of Mr. Parmenter, a Democratic Representative from the State of Massachusetts, which he thought committed him to the cause of the Abolitionists.

Mr. Parmenter did not know if he understood precisely what the gentleman from North Carolina meant by an abolitionist. I should like to hear him refer to any remark or writing of mine on that subject, or to any vote I have given, other than for the reference to a committee.

Mr. Stanly said he should like to know what the gentleman himself considered an Abolitionist, and read a letter writ en by Mr. Parmenter, in which he gave his opinions on the subject of Abolition.

Mr. Parmenter said that, in the State of Massachusetts, it was essential to the quality of an Abolitionist, that he should wish Congress immediately to adopt measures to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, without any regard to the consequences. It was true that he, in common with a very large portion of the people of Massachusetts, believed slavery to be a very great evil; and would be glad if it could be abolished without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Union, or violating the rights of others. Mr. P. added, that the letter read by the gentleman from North Carolina, was not considered to be in accordance with the views of the Abolitionists, and accordingly they all voted in a body against him.

Mr. Stanly went on with his remarks, and spoke of a number of distinguished members of the Democratic party whom he stigmatized as Abolitionists. Mr. S. read some extracts from an address of Mr. Morton, whose recent election as Governor of Massachusetts the Democratic party hailed as a triumph, to show that he also was an Abolitionist.

Mr. Parmenter wished to make one remark in relation to Mr. Morton, the Governor elect of Massachusetts. The gentleman had read some extracts where Gov. Morton spoke his sentiments very strongly against slavery. But the gentleman did not draw the distinction between anti-slavery and Abolitionism. The one was a mere matter of belief, while the other was an intention to carry its objects into effect without any regard to the consequences. He would make another remark. The Abolition paper printed at Boston opposed the election of Governor Morton, and recommended to the Abolitionists to support another candidate. Mr. P. wished the gentleman would define his ideas of Abolition more distinctly.

Mr. Stanly said he wished the gentleman would define his.

Mr. Parmenter said he would define what he considered to be the views of the Abolitionists. It was a desire that Congress should abolish slavery in the District, and in the Territories, without regard to the rights of others, the peace and tranquility of a large portion of the country, and the safety of the Union.

In addition to Mr. Parmenter's remarks, I would state that there were four trials in his district before he was elected. Levi Farwell was the candidate of the Abolitionists, and Nathan Brooks the Whig candidate. Before the fourth trial, Mr. Farwell declined in favor of Mr. Brooks. Whereupon the Abolitionists issued a circular to their friends, urging them to vote in favor of Mr. Brooks. I subjoin the circular, as well as Mr. Farwell's letter.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Pause and consider, we beseech you, before you again throw away your vote. The District must not, cannot, go unrepresented. You cannot choose a candidate of your own. Of course Mr. Brooks or Mr. Parmenter will be eventually elected, and can you hesitate a moment for which of them to vote? Mr. Parmenter is pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren, who has thrown himself into the arms of Southern slaveholders, and he is irrevocably pledged to war against abolition every where and at all times. Mr. Parmenter and his party revile and abuse you. They regard abolition as a "*disease*," and contemptuously call it '*negrophobia*,' and declare it to be "*decidedly worse than hydrophobia.*" From them the poor slave has nothing to hope but "*stripes and fetters*," and you nothing but sneers and abuse.

Will you not avenge yourselves by giving your support to Mr. Brooks, whose votes in the Senate prove him to be the slave's true friend, and who, in the opinion of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, and the Hon. Levi Farwell, and many other respectable Abolitionists, is worthy of your entire confidence. If, by doing so, you can defeat his election, would not your votes be "*emphatically votes for liberty!*" Your former pledges to scatter your votes have been thrice redeemed, and are no longer binding on you. Follow the example of the abolitionists in other towns, who are determined "nobly to maintain principle," and cast your votes as patriotism and humanity dictate.

Read the following letter, and then pause, before you give your votes for *slavery!!!*

MR. FARWELL'S LETTER.

CAMBRIDGE, March 23, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Inasmuch as, at your former session, you have seen fit to propose my name as one of the candidates to be voted for at the Congressional election, you will, I trust, excuse me in requesting that my name may not again be used for that purpose; first, because that, under no circumstances likely to occur, could I undertake to serve the district in that capacity; and secondly, because, from my long acquaintance with Mr. Brooks, and from his acts in the Senate of Massachusetts, I cannot but feel that his sentiments on the subject of slavery are such as to entitle him to the entire confidence of the Abolitionists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI FARWELL.

To the Abolition Convention sitting this day at Concord.

The following is the article from the Liberator, (alluded to by Mr. Parmenter,) calling upon the Abolitionists to support the Whig candidate for Governor, Edward Everett, at the late election for Governor of Massachusetts.

TO ABOLITIONISTS!

We recommend to the attention of our Abolition brethren the following paragraph, which is a literal copy of the whole editorial paragraph in the last Liberator, written by Mr. Garrison:

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has answered unequivocally in the AFFIRMATIVE to the questions, whether he is in favor of the immediate Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the several States. Edward Everett now speaks the language of a patriot, a Republican, and a Christian. We believe it is the real language of his soul. When, a few years since, he took opposite ground, he did violence to his convictions of right, and committed a grievous error. We are disposed to obliterate all that has gone before, and to commend him for his present honorable course. To refer individually to what he said when public sentiment was deeply corrupt, would be ungenerous; to charge him with being insincere at the present time, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be equally uncharitable. It is not yet a popular thing for the Chief Magistrate to avow himself in favor of immediate emancipation; and until he shall prove recreant to his present professions, it is to be taken for granted that he means just what he says. In our opinion, he ought to receive the undivided support of the anti-slavery voters of this Commonwealth; nay, they have pledged to him their support, inasmuch as he has declared himself to be in favor of their principles and measures.

We likewise recommend to the attention of our Abolition brethren the following unmutilated and literal extract of a communication in the same paper, by "A Member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Board."

Gov. Everett's Letter is satisfactory.—His endorsing Mr. Alvord's report does not weaken his answer, but strengthens it, for that report was full of the soundest Abolition doctrines. *The Governor should receive the vote of every Abolitionist.* Some, who call themselves such, but whose hearts are more with their party than with the slave, may still go back to Edward Everett's old misdeeds. Let me tell them this is unfair. In the circumstances of the case, it is almost treacherous. Mr. Borden asked Governor Everett's opinions, not as an individual, but as representing the Abolitionists generally. The Governor answers at once and unequivocally. Is it for us to turn round, and charge him with insincerity? This would be a gross outrage.—Why did we ask him, if we did not mean to judge him by his answer?

Judge Morton's and Willis's letters are very much alike. *They give no information. They do not answer the simplest of all possible questions, so that a plain man can tell what they mean.* Judge Morton refers to a letter written two years ago, which, when you look at it, is no more of a reply than the present.—That letter contained some very handsome and flowing periods about his detestation of slavery, &c. It perhaps, served its purpose pretty well in its day; what would do for 1837, will not do for 1839. These vague professions of Judge Morton amount to just nothing at all. There is nothing in them you can put your finger on. If the Abolitionists are to be satisfied with such unmeaning generalities, let me tell you, the politicians will never give them any thing else.

Mr. Stanly also read a letter of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, in which strong opposition to slavery was expressed. Whether Mr. Williams is, or is not, an Abolitionist, I know not. But I have it from a source which cannot be questioned, that his whig opponent for Congress (Nathaniel B. Borden,) was an active member, if not President, of an Anti-Slavery Society, and was supported by Garrison's Liberator, in Boston, the organ of the Abolitionists in that State, which opposed Mr. Williams, and did not consider him as coming up to their views. Moreover, I find, by reference to the journal of the last session of Congress, that Mr. Borden voted against Mr. Atherton's resolutions throughout—even against that resolution which declares that Congress has no power to do that indirectly, which it cannot do directly.

One of the largest Democratic conventions ever held in the State of Ohio, was held at Columbus on the 8th of January last. Among other resolutions which were unanimously adopted, I find the following in regard to Abolition. They go full length in support of Southern institutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, Congress ought not, without the consent of the people of the District, and of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that the efforts now making for that purpose, by organized societies in the free States, are hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, and destructive to the harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That slavery being a domestic institution recognised by the Constitution of the United States, we, as citizens of a free State, have no right to interfere with it, and that the organizing of societies and associations in free States, in opposition to the institutions of sister States, while productive of no good, may be the cause of much mischief; and while such associations for political purposes ought to be discountenanced by every lover of peace and concord, no sound Democrat will have part or lot with them.

Resolved, That political Abolitionism is but ancient Federalism under a new guise, and that the political action of Anti-slavery societies, is only a device for the overthrow of Democracy.

Before the New York elections in 1838, the black abolitionists of the city of New York held a meeting at which they adopted resolutions "*earnestly requesting their colored brethren*" to vote the "*Whole Whig Ticket.*" Their proceedings are subjoined:

ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL!

To the Colored citizens of the City and County of N. York:

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the colored freeholders of this city, held at Wilberforce Hall, Mr. John Fort was called to the chair, and Wm. Johnson was appointed Secretary. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read "that the colored citizens of New York be earnestly requested to vote THE WHOLE WHIG TICKET nominated at Masonic Hall;" which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It was then moved and adopted:

1. That W. H. SEWARD having, in his letter to the abolitionists, shown himself more friendly to the abolishment of all distinctions, as far as regards COLOR, than the candidates of the Democrats, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and in consequence, shall receive the vote of every colored man in the city.

3. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Vigilance Committee:

Thadleus Silay, John Bonner, Terence Sample, John Blake, Parker Downing, Cæsar Mott, Anthony Moore, John Piper, George Douglass, Hannibal Allen, Cato Smith, Wm. Johnson, John Smith.

JOHN FORT, President.

WM. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the Colored Whig Freeholders, Vigilance Committee.

The following confidential circular was also sent to the Whig Abolitionists, by Arthur Tappan, previous to the New York elections in 1838.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you have a list of the publications by this Society, to which you will please direct any of our Whig friends who may desire a knowledge of the truth. I am gratified that our Abolition friends are to be found on the Whig side rather than the Loco Foco; for the cause of the country and of humanity ought to go together. ☞ IF WE CAN RIVET OURSELVES FIRMLY ON ONE OF THESE PARTIES, WE CAN GAIN OUR OBJECT. Be careful. I am yours, etc. per Arthur Tappan.

To P. W. WESLEY, Jr. B. LEROY.

In the House of Representatives of the New York Legislature, in 1839, the Whig party had a majority. They introduced a preamble and resolutions denouncing the resolution of MR ATHERTON in the strongest terms; and they passed that body by a strict party vote—the Whigs voting for them, the Democrats against them. They went to the Senate, where the Democrats had a majority, and was referred to a committee, of which Col. Young, a leading Democrat, was chairman. He made an able and eloquent report upon the subject, accompanied with a resolution recommending their rejection, which report and resolution was concurred in—the Democrats voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Whigs in the negative.

MAINE.

In 1838, John Fairfield, then a member of Congress from Maine, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Fairfield was one of that gallant band from the non-slaveholding States, who had nobly sustained and defended the constitutional rights of the South upon the question of slavery. He had voted for the resolutions of Mr. Patton, of Virginia, touching petitions for the abolition of slavery, and subsequently for those of Mr. ATHERTON, of New Hampshire, upon the same subject. A letter was addressed to him by a committee of an abolition society, propounding several interrogatories, which were replied to by him in the same bold, honest and straight forward manner, which had distinguished his course in Congress. He was of course, denounced by them and the whole Whig party, without any exceptions, mainly and principally on account of his votes upon those resolutions and his answer to the aforesaid interrogatories.

Mr. Edward Kent was the candidate of the Whig party. A letter similar to that addressed to Mr. Fairfield was sent to Mr. Kent by the same committee. His answer to it was such as to conciliate and command the support of the whole Anti-slavery Abolition party of Maine. In the course of his answer he took occasion to denounce in the most violent manner those who had voted in Congress for the resolutions of Mr. Patton.

The whole Federal press in Maine was particularly abusive of Mr. Fairfield, for his votes in Congress against Abolition petitions; but he was triumphantly sustained and elected by the Democracy of that State, with a full understanding of his opinions upon the subject of Abolition.

At the last election in the State of New Hampshire, held in March, 1839, John Page was the Democratic candidate for Governor and James Wilson the Whig candidate. John Page was decidedly opposed to the Abolitionists, whilst James Wilson answered their interrogatories to their entire satisfaction, and was supported in their papers as the candidate of the Abolitionists. Mr. Page was elected by over six thousand majority.

The Democratic candidates for Congress at the same election, were all opposed to the Abolitionists, and were most violently abused and denounced by the Abolition papers—and yet they were all elected by an average majority of about six thousand votes over the combined forces of Whiggery and Abolitionism.

Extract from the letter of James Wilson in reply to the interrogatories of the Abolitionists.

Congress has, in my opinion, power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories; and the slave trade there and between the States. *I am of opinion Congress ought, without delay, to exercise the power that body has over the subject.*

Mr. Wilson was also a prominent member of the late Harrisburg Convention.

In August, 1838, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buchanan] made a speech at Lancaster, in that State, in which he showed conclusively that Joseph Ritner, the Whig candidate for Governor, was an Abolitionist, and urged the friends of the Union to vote against him, and in favor of the Democratic candidate, David R. Porter. Standing, as Mr. Buchanan does, at the head of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, his opinions on the subject of Abolition, may be regarded as the opinions of his political friends; and on that account, I introduce a short extract from the speech referred to:

Should Joseph Ritner be elected, the people of Pennsylvania will have declared, in a voice of thunder, that Florida shall not be admitted into the Union, because it will be a slaveholding State; that the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, shall again and again be agitated to disturb the repose of the Union; and that the doctrines of Abolition, from which these are but emanations, shall be maintained, no matter what may be the fatal consequences. Whilst his election will be hailed as a victory by the Abolitionists every where, it will be felt to the extremities of the Union as a most portentous omen of its dissolution.

I have studiously avoided producing any proofs that Joseph Ritner is an Abolitionist, except from his own solemn message, the doctrines of which have been recently reiterated in his letter to the Anti-slavery Society of Pittsburg. It is true, I might have cited the efforts made by his political friends to obtain the hall of the Legislature as a place of meeting for the Abolition Convention; the cordiality with which he received its members, and the spirit thus infused into them by his countenance and conversation; his preference for leading Abolitionists, in making some of his most important appointments; and numerous other circumstances, tending to establish the same fact. I have thought it best, however, to confine myself to his own official declarations. That he is sincerely an Abolitionist, I do not doubt; and he deserves the merit of firmly adhering to his opinion, which would have been a great virtue in a good cause.

I might here, also, proceed to illustrate the effects of the triumph of this doctrine. What would be your situation, fellow citizens, if negroes were admitted to an equality of political and social rights with white men and white women? You have already had a foretaste of it, in the scenes which were exhibited at Pennsylvania Hall. The subject is too disgusting, and I recoil from it.

Go, then, to the polls, and by your votes in behalf of the Democratic candidate, David R. Porter, declare to your sister States, and to the world, that Pennsylvania will be again, as she had ever been before Governor Ritner's election, the strongest and firmest pillar of the Union.

In connection with Mr. Buchanan's speech, I would call attention to the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a Democratic convention, held at Reading, Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1838, and composed of more than three thousand delegates. Where can the Whigs point to a resolution against abolition which has ever been passed in any of their conventions? I would add, that Reading is in Berks county, *the strongest Democratic county in the United States.*

9. *Resolved*, That the constitutional obligations due by the non-slaveholding to the Southern States, imperiously require the most rigid abstinence from any and every interference with their domestic institutions; that the subject of emancipation belongs to the latter, and ought to be agitated but by themselves.

10. *Resolved*, That the agitation in the free States of the question of abolishing slavery, is an impertinent and wicked interference with the constitutional rights of our brethren of the South; it is one which cannot by any possibility lead to good, and but too well calculated (and we fear *intended*) to work mischief; that we have yet to learn in what manner the slaveholding States have intermeddled with our affairs; and that, in forbearing to encroach upon *theirs*, we are exercising no spirit of forbearance which is entitled to peculiar commendation, but pursuing merely that line of strict duty, to which every consideration of propriety, of respect for the feelings of others, and of regard for the national character and the common welfare, calls on us to adhere.

11. *Resolved*, That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which forms the great present effort of the Abolitionists to accomplish, we believe to be regarded by them as an *entering wedge*, through whose instrumentality they hope to be enabled to strike, hereafter, more easily and effectually at the tranquility of the Southern States, thereby leading to the horrors of civil and servile wars, the arraying of one section of this Confederacy in embittered hostility against the other, and the ultimate, inevitable, and ineffable wretchedness of *disunion*.

12. *Resolved*, That it would be highly inexpedient and dangerous to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland—inasmuch as it would but serve to convert the said District into a city of refuge, to which fugitive slaves would not fail to hasten in crowds, and holding out to them temptations to seek its sanctuary—and would also furnish a convenient central magazine, wherein the zealots and incendiaries of Abolition would establish themselves to perpetually annoy and distract the deliberations of Congress; to fire their trains upon the surrounding Confederacies; and hurl their firebrands with sure and terrible aim.

13. *Resolved*, That, supposing Congress to possess the *right* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, its *exercise* would nevertheless be, so long as the institution exists in the Commonwealths of Virginia and Maryland, a gross and monstrous abuse of power, and a flagrant violation of the implied national faith: That the said District having been ceded to the nation by two slaveholding States, it must necessarily have been with the understanding that its people would be permitted to remain in the unmolested enjoyment of those rights of property which, as citizens of Virginia or Maryland, they would have retained.

14. *Resolved*, That the manly and patriotic stand taken by the President of the United States upon the question of Abolition, in his inaugural address; in which, after referring to his previous avowal that "he must go into the presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and, also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists;" he adds: that "no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive his constitutional sanction," commands our cordial and unqualified approbation.

15. *Resolved*, That as Pennsylvanians, we regret to be compelled to contrast with the bearing of President Van Buren, referred to in the preceding resolution, the temper and spirit of that distinguished local functionary who has not scorned to prostitute the influence of his high office to aid in fanning into a devouring flame the evil passions of the disciples of the Thompson and Garrison school; and who has stooped to vilely traduce the character of the glorious Keystone State, because her Senators and a majority of her Representatives in Congress would not "*basely bow the knee*," to the mad and dark designs of the Abolitionists.

16. *Resolved*, That it is deeply mortifying to the pride of every Pennsylvanian, having aught of regard for the honor, and jealous of the reputation, of the Commonwealth, that the leader of the Abolitionists, and head and front of their incendiary faction, should be the Governor of this State; that the evidences of his approval of, and adhesion to, the dangerous creed of that school have been too lavishly furnished, and are of too grossly odious a character, to permit the eleventh-hour denials of his alarmed satellites to impose upon the intelligence of a justly incensed people.

On the 6th of July, 1838, the Democratic members of Congress issued an address to the people of the United States, in which they set forth their political principles. The part which relates to Abolition in these words:

The subject of Abolition has assumed a character so formidable in its appearance, and so destructive in its tendencies, as to call for a brief exposition of our views.

The existing relation of master and slave between the two races inhabiting the Southern portion of the Union, existed when the Constitution was formed, and is recognised in the apportionment of members in the House of Representatives, as well as in the imposition of direct taxes, and the clause guaranteing the delivery up of persons held to service or labor in one State and escaping into another.

It is manifest that the power over this subject is one of those not delegated to the General Government, and, of course, is one of the reserved powers; as such, it is under the entire control of the respective States, within whose limits the institution may exist, and within which neither this Government, nor that of the other States, nor their citizens, have any more right to interfere, directly or indirectly, than with the existence of slavery in Cuba, or any other foreign country.

From this it follows that any such interference on the part of this Government, would be without authority, and a manifest breach of the Constitution. It would, in truth, be more than a simple breach of that instrument; it would be destructive of the primary object for which the Government was instituted, which was to preserve and protect more effectually the domestic peace and tranquility of the States, and their citizens.

It also follows, that such interference on the part of other States, or their citizens, would be in violation of the national compact, which they mutually pledged themselves to each other to preserve inviolate on entering into the Union.

It also follows, that the States, separately and individually, where slavery exists, are alone responsible for it, either for good or evil; and the impression that any other State or its citizens are responsible, in any way for its existence, originates in the gross and unfounded Federal conception, that ours is a great national consolidated Government, where the whole is responsible for the parts, just as the States are for counties, instead of a Federal Republic, composed of sovereign and independent States, united together for their mutual advantage, tranquility, and security.

Such, and so formidable, are the barriers against an interference with this dangerous subject, within the limits of the States. Nor will those against an interference by the General Government, in any manner, in this District, be found less formidable, when duly considered.

We hold, in the first place, that, to attempt to abolish slavery in this District, as an intermediate step to abolishing it in the States themselves, by this Government, or the non-slaveholding States, or their citizens, would be as clearly and manifestly liable to all the objections, in their full force, to which a direct attempt to abolish it in the States themselves would be. It is the *motive* and *object* intended, and *not the means*, that determine *the character of the act*. There is no code of morals which justifies the doing of that indirectly which is forbidden to be done directly. If it be unlawful to burn our neighbor's house, it would be equally unlawful to fire another, or even our own, with the intention of burning his. If there be a difference, the latter, by adding craft to guilt, is of a deeper die.

We also hold that, however may be the individual opinions of public men as to the character of the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States, they have no right, when acting in public stations under the Federal Government, by any of their acts, to discriminate between their institutions and those of the other States. It must be borne in mind that ours is a Federal Republic, as has been already stated, formed by sovereign and independent States for their mutual security and happiness; and that they instituted this Government, and clothed it with powers to carry into effect these important objects. Such being the character and object of our system, it is clear that this Government can have no right whatever to give a preference to the institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another, or to use its power to abolish one or establish the other; and to do so, be the pretext what it may, would be directly subversive of the object for which it was established, by destroying that which it was intended to protect. Instead of preserving peace and tranquility, it would become an instrument in the hands of the stronger portion of the Union, for assailing the institutions of the weaker, and engendering thereby the bitterest feelings of hostility, which, in the end, would destroy the Union itself.

Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles, we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in this District, with a view of abolishing it in the States, or to exercise any of its powers with that intention. Nor do we deem it material, in coming to this conclusion, to inquire what is the extent of its powers over this District; by they what they may, they are all conferred for special purposes, to be exercised, like all such powers, in subordination to the known objects for which they were granted. To pervert them to any other purpose inconsistent with the object of the grant, would be a violation of the Constitution, not the less dangerous because not expressly forbidden.

Thus regarding the powers of the Government, it is sufficient to sustain the conclusion at which we have arrived—that the Government has no right to abolish or interfere with slavery in the States, or to use its powers to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another; this admitted, and the conclusion follows as a matter of course. It is on this broad and deep foundation that we bottom the course which we think ought to be pursued by the Government on this agitating and dangerous question. Here and there only, can a stand be made to arrest its progress, give peace and quiet to the country, and permanency to the Union. If this be surrendered, on no other ground can a stand be made; and we call on all who love the country, and value peace, harmony, and union, to take their stand on it, regardless of all minor differences.

In addition to what we have said, we should remind our country of the plighted faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland, of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District, when they were surrendered by these State to the protection of Congress. We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anarchy and confusion which must exist at the seat of the General Government, when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from all the neighboring States. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard, with deep regret, the deteriorated condition of the slaves, produced by this disturbing question; and in the name of the Union, we ask our fellow-citizens to forbear its further agitation.

CURRENT PRICES OF PRODUCE.

SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 21, 1840.

Cotton, per lb.	7¼	Flaxseed,	65 a 75
Bacon,	8 a	Oats,	35 a 37½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Wheat,	62½
Beeswax,	20	Flour, per bbl.	350
Coffee,	14 a 17	Brandy, apple,	40
Sugar,	10 a 12½	do peach,	50
Iron,	4½ a 6¼	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Lard,	8	Molasses,	50 a 70
Butter,	10 a 12½	Chickens, per doz.	100
Nails,	8 a 10	Eggs, do	8 a 10
Corn, per bushel,	40 a 45	Salt, per bushel,	$1 27½

FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 15, 1840.

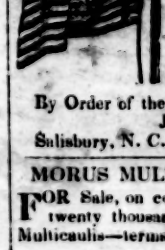
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10
do apple,	37 a 42	Lard,	10
Bacon,	10	Mackerel,	00
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	17 a 22	Oats,	40
Coffee,	12 a 13½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt, bushel,	80 a 90
Corn,	60 a 65	sack,	$2 62½ a 2 75
Flour,	$4 25 a $5 25	Tallow,	9
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 35

CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 14, 1840.

Beef,	5 a 7	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	45 a 62½
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	50 a 54
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Rice, (100 lbs.)	$5 a 6
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Flour,	$4 75 a 5	Salt, (sack)	$3 25 a 3 50
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	12½

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.



YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of Company muster.

By Order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

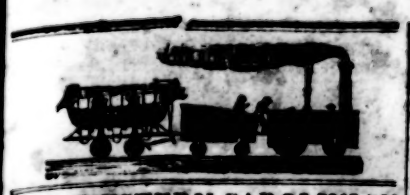
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840. 4t

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, on commission, between fifteen and twenty thousand genuine buds of the Morus Multicaulis—terms very low. Apply to

F. R. ROUECHE.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. 4w



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, February 21, 1840.

☞ Mr. WATTERSON's Speech, on the subject of Abolition petitions, fills a good portion of our paper this week; but to the *political* reader, it is well worth all the space it occupies—for the subject is vitally important to the people of the South, and the speech is eloquent in *facts* and conclusive in its reasonings. Mr. Watterson's array of evidence going to identify the Harrison Whigs at the North with the Anti-Masons and the Abolitionists, (the two miserablest factions that were ever tolerated in our country) is perfectly irresistible. We wish therefore to direct our political readers's especial attention to this speech.

THE NEW JUDGE.

We learned from Col. Isaac T. Avery, one of the State Councillors, who passed through this Town on Saturday last, on his return from Raleigh to his residence in Burke County, that EDWARD HALL, Esq., of Warrenton, has been appointed by the Governor and Council one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS. Matthias Manly, Esq., was, as we understand, first nominated by the Governor; but the Council dissenting from that nomination, Mr. Hall's name was then sent in, and confirmed.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE.

We have no notion of standing quietly by, and seeing the alleged political sins of Mr. Van Buren used as a ladder by which Gen. Harrison is to climb into the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren is charged with *entertaining* equivocal sentiments in regard to the movements of the Abolitionists, although his political friends point to his repeated *declarations*, his *pledges*, and his *acts* of hostility to the doctrines of those fanatics, to disprove the charge. Yet the Harrisonites strive to lift up *their* candidate, by a comparison of the opinions of the two.

Well, gentlemen, we are willing to grant you any advantage you may think you can derive from even this test; for, we opine, you might as well attempt to extract oil from turnips as to make political capital for Harrison out of the *comparison* of his sentiments with those of Mr. Van Buren. Here is the language of both, in juxtaposition; mark the difference:

HARRISON.

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that it has long been an object *near my heart* to [illegible] the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to this object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me *to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied*, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

VAN BUREN.

Letter to Mr. Gwyn, 1834.

"The subject (*emancipation*) is in my judgement exclusively under the control of the State Governments; and I am not apprized, nor do I believe, that a contrary opinion, to any extent deserving consideration, is entertained in any part of the United States. The charge, therefore, to which you have had the goodness to call my attention, "that I am in favor of an interference by Congress in manumitting your slave property," is destitute of foundation. So far from it, I do not see on what authority the General Government *could interfere without a change of the Constitution, either at the instance of one or all the slave-holding States.*"

Now reader, look on *this* picture, then on *that!* Gen. Harrison believes Congress "*can* aid the cause of emancipation," by appropriating the people's money to that object: while Mr. Van Buren believes the subject of emancipation is "exclusively under the control of the State Governments," where slavery exists; and that Congress has no sort of right to "interfere, without a *change of the Constitution.*"

Now we are willing every intelligent, dispassionate man, should decide for himself, which of the two, judging from the foregoing, holds sentiments most consonant with the rights and safety of the South.

"HURRA FOR HARRISON!!"

The federal whigs seem determined to make a "Hero" out of their candidate, although they find it an up-hill business; and they appear possessed of an odd fancy, that it is only necessary to fling up their caps and cry "hurra for Harrison," in order to *possess* the *people* of the same enthusiasm for *their* "hero," that was manifested for General Jackson in the height of his popularity. With this erratic notion in his head, the Editor of the Nashville Banner is feeding his readers with the hope, that the recent visit of Gen. Jackson to New Orleans may be converted to the advantage of the cause of Harrisonism in the South! Hear him:

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

"*Gen. Jackson's Visit.*—We confess that we have sometimes thought that Gen. Jackson's visit to the South might have the effect, though not so intended, to strengthen Mr. Van Buren, but it is reported that the visit will probably be attended with very different consequences—that it has roused up a great *military* fever in Louisiana and Mississippi, and that—Van being for the most part forgotten—the cry now is, Jackson and Harrison, and Harrison and Jackson, with loud huzzas for the two military chieftains!"

Now, really, is'nt this catching at straws! Not a shout can be raised for *their* "hero of Tippecanoe," on his *own* account; so the Nashville Editor must needs catch the *echo* of the huzzas for Jackson, and try to make the people believe he can detect in those sounds some latent enthusiasm for Harrison! Well, well; this is what we call being hard pushed to *manufacture* a little public sentiment, with which to keep their candidate afloat awhile longer.

Large Pork.—A hog was killed in Fayetteville a week or two since, just two years old, which weighed *five hundred and fifty-seven pounds!*

The New Jersey Question.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, says the procrastination of the Committee of Elections in coming to a decision on this case, is a matter of loud complaint at Washington, and is calculated to increase the clamor of party spirit; although he assures the Editor he need "not fear the result as to the ballot boxes, for the whigs polled more illegal votes than the Republicans did." When "the proceedings of the committee come to be known, (continues the correspondent) they will astonish every one; the New Jersey Republicans will ultimately triumph—and the conduct of the whigs in attempting to suppress the voice of the people, will add another item to the catalogue of their total contempt of law, and the right of suffrage."

Tennessee Senator, &c.—We learn that Gen. *Alexander Anderson*, of Knox County, has been elected, by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Hugh L. White,—by the following vote:

Anderson,	49
Hugh L. White,	42
Scattering,	6

From the Knoxville Argus of 11th instant, we learn that the Legislature of that State adjourned on the 1st.; and that, previously to their adjournment, a resolution was adopted by a majority of *one* in each House, removing the seat of Government from Nashville to Murfreesboro', where it was formerly located; but afterwards, this decision was *reversed*, by a majority in both Houses—so that the seat of Government still remains at Nashville.

HARRISON IN VIRGINIA.

We take the following extracts from the Richmond Enquirer; that paper says they are taken from a letter by a private gentleman in that city, written by one who, only a few weeks since, was an ardent Clay Whig.

At the great whig festival in Washington City, given to the Southern Harrisburg Delegates as they were returning home, Mr. CLAY, in the course of his speech, said the Nation was *sick*, and Harrison and Tyler were good medicines to cure it, &c. Now every day's developement of public sentiment goes to show that there is more truth in this declaration of Mr. Clay's than some were disposed at first to have given credit for. Mr. Clay's "medicine," has certainly been prompt and active in its operation upon the "body politic." But, *query?* Has'nt it *worked a different way* from what *Doctor* Clay anticipated? Has'nt it operated as an *emetic*, rather than as a cathartic? Like Hudibras's gun, has it not,

"Whether aimed at duck or plover,
"Kicked wide, and knocked its owner over."

Extracts.—"I was always opposed to Harrison.—My vote in the doubtful ticket in 1830 was expressly endorsed to be for "Judge White, *and no other.*" My principles differ on every possible ground, and light and tint, and shade, from Gen. Harrison. I was present in the Senate of the U. States, when Mr. John Randolph and Gen Harrison had that sparring about their politics in '99 and 1800—and in which Harrison admitted (in March 1826,) that he approved old John Adams's Administration, with the exception of the Sedition Law, &c. John Randolph charged home upon him on the petition of the "Free Blacks," in which he recounted his. (Harrison's) conversations with Mr. Nicholas of Virginia, and Virginia politics, and her negroes, which Harrison said was true, that he was *joking!*" I change no politics, but I will not vote for Harrison nor for Tyler. If I felt interested in this contest I could give you ammunition enough, and I would not supply blank catridges either. I have entertained such abhorrence of the men in power, that I did not suppose it would be possible for me to regret their substitution by the Devil with his horns upon him, and all his imps in the bargain. But I should regard the election of Gen. Harrison as that *heaviest of all calamities that now can befall the country.* I might take up my pen to *show* and PROVE it, if I had any means of communicating fully and fairly my thoughts to the public."

☞ An extract of a letter from Elizabeth City county, Virginia, to a gentleman in Richmond, says—"The nomination of Harrison, I assure you, is *no go* here. Some of our leading whigs are declaring for Van Buren; among them, are some men of great influence."

COTTON CROP OF 1839.

Accounts from the South seem to concur in stating the Cotton crop of the last year to be more abundant than for many years previous. But, added to the low price of the article, another serious cause of complaint, is, the lowness of water in the rivers, which prevents the crop from going forward to market, and which operates more to the prejudice of the planters in Alabama, a good portion of Georgia, and parts of Mississippi and Florida, than any other portion of the cotton-growing region. Immense amounts of the article had accumulated in the ware-houses at the principal towns and depots on the rivers. A letter to the Journal of Commerce, from Columbus, Georgia, remarks:

"I have just returned from a trip to Montgomery, and found there, as I have here, immense quantities of cotton accumulating in the ware-houses, but *no river* to convey them to market. There are, it is estimated, no less than 30,000 bales in both places ready for shipment, and as many more expected to market during the season. From all that I can learn, I think the present crop of cotton in Georgia and Alabama will nearly double that of any former year. Its quality has never been equalled, and a better season for *picking* never known. Poor qualities have sold as low as 4c. at which price the latter to make the crop, and the bagging, are not paid for. And hence fields of poor cottons will not be picked in many instances. Such quantities of this great money-producing staple being kept back from market, greatly retards collections at the South, and makes exchanges on the North scarce and high. I know planters in such sections, who have been compelled to send six or seven miles for their *drinking* water, and from ten to twelve *to water* their cattle and horses, in the summer of the last summer. It is a well known and extraordinary fact also, that both cotton and corn have grown up grown, ripened, and been gathered, without a day's rain upon them during the whole period."

Cotton is selling here (Columbus, Geo.) from 6a 7c. in Montgomery, 7a 7½. The staple there is thought to be a little better than in Georgia. And Apalachicola, 8½ for Georgia money.

"The Fifteen Gallon Law," so called in Massachusetts, has been repealed by the Legislature. The law was passed in 1838, and was intended to aid the temperance cause. All sales of spiritous liquors, in less quantities than *fifteen gallons*, were prohibited. It does not seem to have been the *drinkers*, (the enemies of the cause of temperance,) alone, who have made war upon, and finally caused the repeal of, the "odious law," as it was termed during the last elections; men of high standing, and exemplary morals, appear to have put forth their exertions towards a repeal of the act; and the last elections, in a good degree, turned on this question. The law seems to have been ill-judged in its operations. Little or no injury to the cause of temperance appears to be apprehended from a repeal of the act.

Gen. Jackson arrived at Nashville from his tour to New Orleans, on the 1st inst. The members of the Legislature and the citizens of the place, without distinction of party, escorted him from the boat to the residence of Governor Polk.

A Fatal Disease, which most singularly and violently affects the head, lately carried off eight persons within a few days, in one neighborhood, in Currituck County in this State. It seems to baffle the experience of the physicians.

Governor of Virginia.—THOMAS W. GILMER, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and who we observe is termed a whig nullifier, was elected Governor of that State on the 11th inst, after eight ballotings, he having received 83 votes on the last ballot. *James McDowell*, was the opposing candidate; the greatest number of votes he received was 80.

Louisiana.—We perceieve that Gen. DAWSON, a State Rights Republican, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress from the Baton Rouge district in opposition to E. Chinn, Esq. the present whig member. It seems to be conceded that Gen. Dawson will be elected.

Cherokees.—At a General Council of the Cherokee Nation, (now concentrated West of the Mississippi river) *John Ross* has been chosen as their President, or Chief.

Harrison "Whig Economy!!"—It appears that the Republican Legislature of Indiana have detected enormous defalcations among the late Harrison whig officers of that State. Having held the majority there for several years, they have had fine times in feathering their nests by peculations on the people's money. But the Republicans mean to rout out these "rats" from the political [illegible]-tub: The Indianhpolis Democrat says:

"It is a fact that more than five millions of the people's money, has either been squandered, or unaccounted for by those who have had the agency in borrowing and disbursing. Facts the most astounding will be disclosed by the democratic branch of the Legislature."

Another Default.—By a report from the joint select committee of the Tennessee Legislature, in regard to the Common School moneys, it appears that the late superintendant, Robert McEwing (a Harrison whig) is a *defaulter* to the amount of $102,704 40. It was a Republican legislature that brought this default to light; and we believe the Harrisonites have not attempted to swear Mr. McEwing off upon the "*loco foco*" party, as they are pleased to term the Republicans.

The Rogue Caught?—We are pleased to learn that our friend, Col. SLOAN, whose advertisement was inserted in our last paper, has recovered his mare, saddle and bridle, and what is still better, has caught the thief, who is now snugly stowed away in the Jail at Lancaster S. C. We understand the rascal's name is George W. King, and is probably the same who stole a horse a few weeks since in Fayetteville, as he had in his possession, when taken up at Lancaster, besides Col. Sloan's mare, a horse answering the description of the one advertised in the Fayetteville papers.

This is the place where our Congressional synopsis *should* be found; but we have two reasons for not giving it;—*first*, there is so little of interest in the reports in the Washington papers, that we do not deem it necessary to attempt any details; and *second*, the crowded state of our columns. Mr. *Clay*, the good South-loving Mr. Clay, introduced, on the 13th inst., to the Senate, a petition, signed by only *one* man in Pennsylvania, praying Congress to abolish slavery, and moved to refer it to a committee, with instructions to report upon the subject. The Harrison papers are making a great blow about a petition introduced in 1824, by Judge Saunders, then a member of Congress, from a portion of his constituents, praying the abolition of slavery; but it is all right and proper for Mr. Clay *now* to present the petition of a *northern fanatic*, and ask Congress to receive and consider it! These papers would have the people believe, that abolition was a great monster in 1824, but perfectly harmless *now!*

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

☞ We regret that the following article was handed in at so late an hour as to render its publication last week impossible. Our paper was nearly made up for press when we received it.

North Carolina Conference.—The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Epis. Church, commenced its last annual session in Newbern, on the 20th ult., and adjourned on the 8th inst. The following is the list of stations for the present year:

Raleigh District, H. G. LEIGH, Presiding Elder.

Raleigh city, John T. Brame; *Raleigh circuit*, Alfred Norman; *Tar river*, Joseph Goodman, P. W. Archer; *Granville*, D. B. Nicholson; *Person*, Wm. E. Pell; *Hillsboro'*, Charles Featherston; *Hillsboro' circuit*, R. C. Maynard; *Smithfield*, J. E. Joyner. Amos W. Jones Principal of the Preparatory Department of Randolph Macon College. R. O. Burton, Agent for Randolph M. College.

Newbern District, JAMES JAMISON, P. E.

Newbern, James H. Davis; *Snow Hill*, W. J. McMasters; *Stantonsburg*, Gaston C Brown; *Duplin*, Wm H. Barns; *Sampson*, Henry Alspaugh; *Topsail*, J. W. Jackson; *Trent and Newport*, W. S. Colson; *Straits*, Cullin Pridgen; *Beaufort*, S. D. Bumpass.

Washington District, R. J. CARSON, P. E.

Washington, Ira T. Wyche; *Roanoke*, John E. Edwards; *Tarboro'*, John Tillett; *Plymouth*, T. Garrard; *Mattamuskeet*, A. H. Tucker; *Bath*, to be supplied; *Neuse*, Henry Gray; *Portsmouth and Ocracoke*, W. M. Wash.

Danville District, PETER DOUB, P. E.

Halifax, Henry Speck; *Franklin*, J. T. St. Clair; *Pittsylvania*, W. Carter; *Rockington*, W. W. Turner; *Caswell*, J. A. Miller, J. Hauk, sup.; *Danville*, S. S. Bryant; *Alleghany Mission*, G. Royster. Lorenzo Lee Principal Leasburg Academy.

Salisbury District, JAMES REID, P. E.

Patrick, T. S. Campbell; *Stokes*, H. H. Tippett; *Surry*, T. M. Sharpe; *Wilkes*, J. W. Lewis; *Iredell*, W. M. Jordan; *Davidson*, Joshua Bethel; *Salisbury*, James D. Lumsden; *Rowan*, W. W. Albea; *Mocksville*, Thomas Jones.

Greensboro' District, Messrs BROCK, P. E.

Guilford, W. Anderson; *Randolph*, to be supplied; *Chatham*, R. P. Bibb; *Haw River*, Dan'l. Culbreth; *Pittsboro'*, W. S. Johnson; *Orange*, John Rich; *Buckhorn*, J. B. Alford. B. T. Blake sup. Agent for Greensboro' Female College.

W. W. Kone, Missionary to Oregon. P. Anderson, M. Foy, T. Barnum and W. Closs located.

Next Conference to be held in Mocksville, Davie County, N. C., January 27th, 1841.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GEN. HARRISON'S POLITICS—*AGAIN.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: I perceive your neighbors of the "Watchman" are becoming more restive as the proofs accumulate that go to identify their Harrisburg nominee with the "*federalists of the old black cockade order.*" Although I gave the evidence pro and con in the matter, yet they complain of "unfairness" in my communication. The fact is,

"* * * By the horse's flinching,
"We know the saddle's pinching;"

and it is, no doubt, the *truth* of the testimony I adduced against Gen. Harrison, that *pinches* the Watchman so distressingly.

A new witness, Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, is brought forward to give evidence in behalf of the accused. The judge first introduces to *his own competency* as a witness in the case, by saying, "I was a *federalist*, honestly so, from principle;" and he then proceeds to swear to a certificate of character for Gen. Harrison, in these words: "I affirm, most solemnly, that under the administration of Washington, and the administration of the elder Adams, William Henry Harrison was a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican, of the Jefferson school."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I will submit it to all dispassionate people, if an *old federalist* be the most competent witness to purge Gen. Harrison's *republicanism?* It's too much like Satan's testifying to the truth of the Scriptures! [illegible] give plausibility to what Judge Burnett says in behalf of Gen. Harrison's republicanism, it is affirmed that no one in the entire contradicted any of the Judge's *assertions.* Now my witness, the Hon. John Randolph, openly charged Gen. Harrison, not to a crowd of people, but *to his own face*, in the Senate of the United States, of which they were both members, in 1826, that "he was an open [illegible], frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration." So that had there been the least doubt about the truth of the charge, thus cast into Gen. Harrison's teeth, he certainly would have denied it on the spot, and, by so doing, have thrown the [illegible] of proof on Mr. Randolph; but he did not deny it—therefore that, he *plead guilty* to the charge!—[illegible] *acknowledged*, that "he certainly felt sentiments favorable to the then [federal] Administration" of old John Adams.

This, then, settles the question; Gen. Harrison having *acknowledged* to Mr. Randolph's charge of federalism, there is no use in bringing forward any more testimony to *prove* it upon him.

But the Watchman's awkward attempts to help his candidate out of the mud, has but sunk the old gentleman still deeper in the *mire* of federalism. John Randolph's charge, and Gen. Harrison's *confession*, only go to prove that he was a federalist in '98; whereas, the Watchman's witness proves him a federalist *now!*

Judge Burnett, as he himself says, and as every one conversant with the public men of our country knows, always was, and still is, an honest and consistent federalist—there's no variableness nor shadow of turning in *him*, and never has been: Well, why is all this anxiety felt,—why such extraordinary zeal manifested, and so much eloquence displayed by Judge Burnett, in behalf of his friend Gen. H., unless there be a strong coincidence of sentiment—a sameness of views, an *identity of principles* between them! No one knowing the firmness and *consistency* of the Judge's public course, can for a moment believe that *he* has changed his politics: No; he is the same *unalterable* "federalist" he has been for nearly *fifty years*, and he would scorn to compromit his principles by an intimate political association with any one holding sentiments in conflict with his own.

The conclusion is irresistible, then, that Gen. Harrison is "a good enough" *federalist* for the Judge.

"Birds of a feather flock together"—and "men are known by the company they keep." All tests, indeed, that can be applied to Gen. H.,—his sentiments expressed, his *acknowledgments*, his sympathies and associations.....go to prove him a "federalist."

AN UNCHANGED REPUBLICAN.

Cotton.—Cotton was selling in Augusta, by the last accounts, at from 5 to 8¼ cents. In Charleston, at 6¼ to 10 cents. We extract the following as the latest news from England in reference to the price of this article. It is dated,

MANCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1839.

"About 60 Cotton mills are now standing idle. Some few failures of the owners, and others from policy. The business therefore begins to improve by diminished production. Georgia *fair* Cotton in Liverpool sells steadily at 6¾. The newspapers are speculating on a fall to 5d, when a supply arrives. They consider 5d. (ten cents) a fair remuneration to the Planter. Flour steady at 31s in bond.—*Georgia Journal.*

Texas.—In the city of Sabine (Texas) three hundred and sixty lots were offered, and sold for $250,000. The Steamboat Putnam had engaged to bring down the Sabine 4000 bales of Cotton.—The bill closing the Land Office was lost in the House of Representatives. The treaty with France was ratified by the Senate.—*Ib.*

Gen. Anaya, one of the leaders of the Federal party in Mexico, is an old Citizen of the United States. He served under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, in 1835. We wish him every success in his patriotic effort to form another confederacy of Sovereign States.—*Ib.*

Listen!—If a National Bank with a capital of *ten millions* was deemed "dangerous to the liberties of the people," by Mr. Clay in 1811, how *dangerous* is that gentleman's late proposition of a United States Bank with a capital of *fifty millions?* Thats the question.—*Tennessee Democrat.*

Daniel Webster's opinion of Wm. H. Harrison.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835, if he would be placed on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, replied: "I cannot be guilty of any act that shall in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the Presidency, who is *justly, the scorn and ridicule of his foes*, and the *pity and contempt of his friends.*"

Supreme Court.—The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

Chief Justice RUFFIN—John Lunn v. John McClelland, from Davie; judgment below affirmed. Nathan Stuart, jr. v. Daniel Garland, from Macon. The case must be completed by filing the transcript of the record of the County Court, referred to in the case. The record must also be completed by inserting in it the declarations.

Judge GASTON.—John Cunningham v. John L. Dillard, from Haywood; judgement below affirmed. Governor, to the use of Green R. Lasseur, v. John Lee and others from Buncombe; judgment below affirmed. Milton Brown v. G. F. Morris, from Macon; judgment below affirmed with costs.

Judge DANIEL—Mitchell Carter v. Pleasant Black, from Rockingham; judgment below affirmed. *Den on dem.* of Caswell Harbin and others v. John S. Carson from Davie; new trial. William Frances v. Otho. H. Felment, from Haywood; judgment below affirmed.—*Cal. Reg.*, Feb. 11.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. John D. Scheck, Mr. DAVID LINN to Miss SOPHIA R. CORRELL, daughter of John Correll, Esq.

In this County, on the 6th instant, by Robert N. Fleming, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM to Miss CATHARINE SKILES.

In Cabarrus County, on the 6th inst., by Nathaniel Sims, Esq., Mr. DANIEL MELCHOR to Miss HULDAH GUN.

In Iredell County, on the 30th ult., by Andrew Allison, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL SMITH to Miss ANN C. SHINN, daughter of Mr. J. Shinn.

Near Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. H. Proot, HAYWOOD W. GUION, Attorney at Law and Editor of the Western Whig Banner of Lincolnton, to Miss CAROLINE R. MOORE, daughter of the late Alfred Moore, Esq., of Orange County.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A MEETING of the citizens of Rowan county is respectfully solicited, on Tuesday of March Superior Court, at 12 M., at the Courthouse in Salisbury; when several addresses will be made on the subject of the "Fayetteville and Western R. Road." After which, books of subscription will be opened and an opportunity offered to every patriotic citizen to aid in this great enterprise.

February 21, 1840. 3w

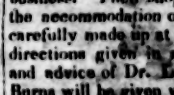
C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible to all such, to their friends and customers, for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their [illegible] business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good prices, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Borne will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. y

Garden Seeds.



A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies, For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840, y

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840. y

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. y

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840. y

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. y

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colza, cold pressed Castor Oil. Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

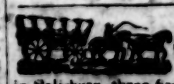
The thoro' bred Horse, LATH,

WILL Stand the present Season at my stable in Salisbury—commencing this day and ending the 20th of June next. For Pedigree, &c., see handbills. R. W. LONG.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will find Lath always at home, as he will not be removed, under any circumstances, from his stable in Salisbury during the Season. R. W. L.
February 21, 1840. y

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.
February 21, 1840. y



Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*
SIMEON IHELICK
December 6, 1839. tf.

To Travellers.

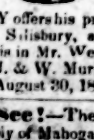
THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,



RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Come and See!—The Subscriber having on hand a large supply of Mahogany and other materials, and in his employ several good Workmen, is prepared to make to order all kinds of *Cabinet* and *Chair* work, from the plainest walnut job to the finest mahogany work. The greatest punctuality will be paid to all orders for work. Prices moderate. All kinds of produce, plank, and scantling taken in exchange for furniture. K. ELLIOTT.

A CARD.—The undersigned having permanently established himself in Mr. Elliott's employ, would be thankful for orders for mahogany work, and promises that all work done by him shall not be surpassed (in workmanship) by any other whatever.

Jan. 31, 1840. C. H. DEJARNETT.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionable* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord,* would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 24, 1839. tf

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

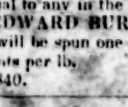
THE public are informed that the subscribers have started their Cotton Factory, at *Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C.,* where they are prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarns equal to any in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE & CO.

N. B. Cotton will be spun one half for the other; or, for ten cents per lb. E. B. & CO.

February 7, 1840. 5w

Twin Cotton Seed



A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

FOR SALE,

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**

September 20, 1839. tf.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

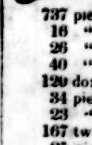
is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

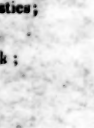
November 29, 1839. tf

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:



737 pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16 " Apron Checks;
26 " Bed Ticking;
40 " black and colored Cambrick;
120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34 pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23 " red and green Flannels;
167 twilled and duffle Blankets;
25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44 " black and colored Merinoes;
416 " Fancy Prints;
18 " grey and blue mixed Sattinetts;
350 Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6 pieces Het-Anker Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
30 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
30 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

CRESS & BOGER

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. Brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

ALSO

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 20, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

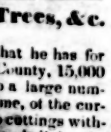
Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,



being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

DENTISTRY.

DR. JOSEPH LEE'S engagements have prevented him from making his annual visit into this part of the State as early as intended by him. His employers may depend on seeing him in a few weeks.

Persons in the country leaving written orders at the Office of the Charlotte Journal or the Western Carolinian, or at Ford's Tavern in Concord, will be visited at their residences without additional expense. [Camden, Feb. 1.—3w

More Good Things JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bananas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
	Albany Ale,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Newark Cider,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Essence of Cinnamon,
	" Mint,
Starch,	" Cloves,
Soap,	All kinds of Cordials,
Molasses,	All kinds of Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Liquors,
Coffee,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Raisins,	
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—2t.

THE Merchants and public in general are informed that the Lexington Manufacturing Company have now their Power Looms in successful operation, and are making

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS

of a very superior quality, which they are selling very low. J. G. CAIRNS, Agt.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 14, 1840. 3t.

NOTICE.—To those who apply immediately, I will sell a part of my splendid crop of Morus Multicaulis Trees, at the very low price of *half a cent* by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain, to those who will examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the silk culture. Repeated trials have fairly shown, that more than the trees will cost can be realized the first year by making silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of Trees will rise this spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers, and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My Trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth many who saw them last summer can testify.

Applications made at this place, or at my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

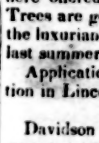
Davidson College, Feb. 14, 1840. 3w

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. F



DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1,** of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

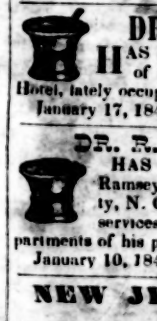
January 17, 1840. F

DR. R. T. DICKUENS

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. F

NEW JEWELRY, &C.



JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufactnrers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash,* or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DISSOLUTION.—The mercantile co-partnership heretofore existing in the town of Wilksborough, N. C., under the name of Patterson and Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to William Martin, and those having claims against the same will present them to him for payment, he alone being authorized to settle the business of the concern.

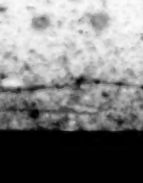
S. F. PATTERSON,
WM. MARTIN.

Wilksboro', Jan. 9, 1840. (17-3t)

NOTICE.—The subscriber having, at February Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William F. Anderson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those holding claims against the same, are required to present them, legally vouched within the limit of the law, for payment, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

RO. N. FLEMING, Exr.

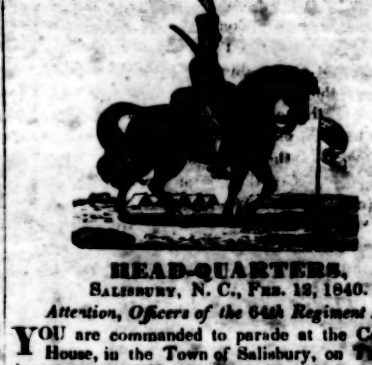
February 14, 1840. 25—3w



A VERY superior bob-tailed Northern Horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and a fast traveller,

For sale by C. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. r



HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 12, 1840.

Attention, Officers of the 64th Regiment!

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your subalterns, with Side Arms, for Drill; and, on Friday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs, for review and inspection.

By order of Major Gen'l. B. M. Edney, of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

A MODERATE SWEAT.

AS the success of the THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM of practice has been abundantly established in this, and the surrounding country, we have been induced to purchase a very heavy stock of

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

which we expect to receive in the month of February. Those wishing to purchase, may be assured that we will make it their interest to buy of us; as we are determined to retail it as low as it can be purchased in the United States. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

E. SINCLAIR & CO.

Wadesboro', Jan. 20, 1840. 24—3t

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be Sold, at the late residence of *Mrs.* Margaret Butner, deceasd, *on Thursday the 5th of March next,* all the property belonging to the estate of said decedent, as follows:

ONE NEGRO MAN & TWO HEAD of HORSES;

Seven or eight head of Cattle;

Some Sheep, and a large Stock of Hogs;

ONE WAGON *and* GEARING, *and* A WIND MILL;

FARMING TOOLS;

A Quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder;

A LARGE AMOUNT *of* HOUSE-HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here.

Terms of Sale—Twelve months credit, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is sold.

DAVID MILLER,
ISAAC KEISTLER, } Admrs.

Rowan co., Feb. 4, 1840. 25—3w

Catch the Thief!

WAS Stolen from the subscribers premises, on the night of the 8th instant, a bay MARE, one mans' SADDLE, and two BRIDLES—one a snaffle and the other a curb with two rings. The thief is believed to have gone in the direction of Statesville. The mare stolen is about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, bends more than is common in her paster-joints, and trots and paces finely under the saddle. The stirrups of the saddle are brass plated. I will give a handsome reward for the apprehension of the thief and the delivery of said mare, saddle and bridles to me, or for any information that will enable me to get my property again. HIRAM T. SLOAN.

Mount Mourne, Iredell, co., } 25—r

Feb. 14, 1840. }

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any Information relative to the heirs of Mr. Thomas Ballard, who formerly lived near Princes Anne, Somerset co'y., Eastern shore, Maryland, will be gladly received. He removed, about 1775, to Windsor, N. C., and there married. His descendants are now living either in that State, So. Carolina, Georgia, or Kentucky. Any communication respecting them, addressed to C. D. Prince, Fredericktown, Calvert co., Md., will be gladly received and promptly attended to. [Feb. 14.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 14, 1839. tf

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c, &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbeeth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTRICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. r